

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendments, filed 01/29/2010, have been entered and made of record. Claims 1-32 and 51-59 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-32 and 51-59 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. However in regard to Applicant's argument that the cited reference MNG (Multiple-image Network Graphics) is not the same as the present Application MNG (Multimedia Network Graphics) are not the same, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Image is media. If Applicant believes that the standard/format is different, the Examiner respectfully request the Applicant to specify the different types of format that applies to MNG (Multimedia Network Graphics) and MNG (multiple-image Network Graphics).

In response to Applicant's argument on the newly added limitation, see the rejection sets forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-32 and 51-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Glanders-Pehrson (<http://www.libpng.org/pub/mng/spec>) in view of Hayes (US PG PUB 2004/0068510) and further in view of Moni (US PG PUB 2003/0133512).

Regarding claim 1, Glanders-Pehrson discloses a method for reproducing animation data using an enhanced navigation player, the method comprising: receiving first graphic information comprising control data and animation data associated with audio/video (A/V) data read from a first source (see abstract lines 1-2, and introduction); extracting from the first graphic information, second and third graphic information (see abstract lines 5-6 and introduction); decoding the second and third graphic information into first and second image data, respectively (see lines 7-8 of the abstract); and reproducing at least one of the first and second image data in the form of animated images, based on the control data (see section 4.1.1).

Claim 1 differs from Glanders-Pehrson in that the claim further requires using an interactive recording media player.

In the same filed of endeavor Hayes discloses receiving multimedia objects from a DVD played on a personal computer (see paragraph 0003). See also DVD player 345 in figure 3 and paragraph 0055. Hayes further teaches formats like MNG, PNG, JPEG describes multimedia objects (see paragraph 0004 and 0020). Therefore in light of the teaching of Hayes it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Glanders-Pehrson by implementing DVD source in order to take advantage of the higher data capacity.

Claim 1 further differs from the above proposed combination in that the claim further requires the control data included in a header portion of the first graphic information and the control data includes display information associated with a width and height of a display screen and frame information for restricting a frame size and a frame rate.

In the same field of endeavor Moni teaches sequence header includes parameters that describes, the width of pictures, the height of pictures, the aspect ration of pixels, the picture rate and the like (see paragraph 0034). The parameters restrict the frame size. Therefore in light of the teaching in Moni it would have been obvious to tone of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above proposed combination by providing a header having display information in order to convert or reconditioned media data so that they can be used in multiple other video systems other than the original.

Regarding claim 2, Glanders-Pehrson discloses extracting first control data from the first graphic information (see section 4.1.1).

Regarding claim 3, Glanders-Pehrson discloses extracting second control data from the second graphic information (see section 6.1).

Regarding claim 4, Glanders-Pehrson discloses extracting third control data from the third graphic information (see section 5.1).

Regarding claim 5-7, the limitation of claims 5-7 can be found in claim 1. Therefore claims 5-7 are analyzed and rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 1 above.

Claims 8-10 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claims 1-4 above.

Claims 11 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claims 2-4 above.

Claim 12 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claims 1-4 above.

Claim 13 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 14, the limitation of claim 14 can be found in claim 1. Therefore claim 14 is analyzed and rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 1 above. See also the

introduction and sections 3.1-3.4 in regard to the limitation storing the graphic information in a storage medium.

Claim 15 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 16, Glanders-Pehrson discloses the first source is an enhanced navigation medium (see sections 4.1.1-4.1.2).

Regarding claim 17, Glanders-Pehrson discloses the first source is a content server (see sections 4.1.1-4.1.2).

Regarding claim 18, Glanders-Pehrson discloses the storage medium is a temporary storage medium (see sections 4.1.1-4.4.2).

Regarding claim 19, Hayes discloses the first source is an interactive digital versatile recording medium (see figure 3 and paragraphs 0003-0005 and 0055).

Claim 20 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 21, Glanders-Pehrson discloses the MNG data chunk comprises MNG header information and MNG end information, and control information for reproducing animated images (see section 4.1.1).

Regarding claim 22, Glanders-Pehrson discloses the PNG data chunk comprises PNG header information, PNG end information, object image data, and control information for controlling playback of the object image data (see sections 6.1.1-6.1.2).

Regarding claim 23, Glanders-Pehrson discloses the JNG data chunk comprises JNG header information, JNG end information, JPEG image data, and control information for controlling playback of the JPEG image data (see sections 5.1.1-5.1.6).

Regarding claim 24, Glanders-Pehrson discloses the JPEG image data comprises multidimensional density attributes for defining aspect/ratio conversions for image data displayed on a display device, based on the display device dimensions (see sections 3.1-3.4 and the introduction).

Regarding claim 25, Glanders-Pehrson discloses the multidimensional density attributes comprise a horizontal pixel density X (see sections 3.3, 2 and 6.1.2).

Regarding claim 26, Glanders-Pehrson discloses the multidimensional density attributes comprise a vertical pixel density Y (see sections 2, 3.3 and 6.1.2).

Regarding claim 27, Glanders-Pehrson discloses an enhanced navigation player for reproducing animation data, the player comprising: a first decoder configured to receive first graphic information comprising control data and animation data associated with audio/video (A/V) data read from a first source (see abstract, and claim 1 rejection above); a second decoder configured to extract second graphic information in form of first decoded image data from the first graphic information (see sections 3.3 and 11.1-11.7); a parser configured to extract third graphic information in form of second image data from the first graphic information (see abstract and introduction); a third configured to decode the third graphic information into second decoded image data (see sections 11.5-11.7 and claim 1 rejection above); and an image manager configured to receive the first and second decoded image data and reproducing animated images, based on the control data (see sections 2 and 4.1.1).

Claim 27 differs from Glanders-Pehrson in that the claim further requires using an interactive recording media player.

In the same filed of endeavor Hayes discloses receiving multimedia objects from a DVD played on a personal computer (see paragraph 0003). See also DVD player 345 in figure 3 and paragraph 0055. Hayes further teaches formats like MNG, PNG, JPEG describes multimedia objects (see paragraph 0004 and 0020). Therefore in light of the teaching I Hayes it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Glanders-Pehrson by implementing DVD source in order to take advantage of the higher data capacity.

Claim 27 further differs from the above proposed combination in that the claim further requires the control data included in a header portion of the first graphic information and the control data includes display information associated with a width and height of a display screen and frame information for restricting a frame size and a frame rate.

In the same field of endeavor Moni teaches sequence header includes parameters that describes, the width of pictures, the height of pictures, the aspect ration of pixels, the picture rate and the like (see paragraph 0034). The parameters restrict the frame size.

Therefore in light of the teaching in Moni it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above proposed combination by providing a header having display information in order to convert or reconditioned media data so that they can be used in multiple other video systems other than the original.

Regarding claim 28, Glanders-Pehrson discloses the first decoder, the second decoder and the parser, respectively extract first, second and third control information from respectively the first, second and third graphic information (see introduction and abstract and claim 1 rejection above).

Claim 29 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claims 1-4 above.

Claim 30 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 1 above.

Claims 31-32 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claims 16-17 respectively above.

Claim 51 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 18 above.

Claim 52 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 19 above.

Claim 53 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 1 above.

Claim 54 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claims 1-4 and 21 above.

Claim 55 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 22 above.

Claim 56 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 23 above.

Claim 57 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 24 above.

Regarding claim 58, the limitation of claim 58 can be found in claims 1-4 and 27. Therefore claim 58 is analyzed and rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claims 1-4 and 27 above.

Claim 59 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 1 above.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Shimizu (US PG PUB 2003/0095596) teaches header including width, height, frame rate and total frame number information and the CPU prepares the file header area (see paragraph 0112).

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HELEN SHIBRU whose telephone number is (571)272-7329. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8:30AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, THAI Q. TRAN can be reached on (571) 272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/HELEN SHIBRU/
Examiner, Art Unit 2621
April 09, 2010

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